

ART. XII.—*Australian Phlebotomic Diptera:—New Culicidae
Tabanidae and Synonymy.*

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The following paper contains descriptions of three new species of Diptera, which are contained in the genera *Uranotaenia*, *Silvius* and *Tabanus*.

Phibalomyia is substituted for the generic name *Elaphromyia*, as the latter is preoccupied, and two species of Tabanidae are sunk as synonyms.

Family CULICIDAE.

Uranotaenia albofasciata, sp.n.

Head clothed with bluish-white scales; antennae brown, plumes brown; palpi and proboscis brown.

Thorax brown, with blackish-brown, narrow scales. There is a broad band of white, small, flat scales on the lateral and anterior margins; prothoracic lobes white scaled; scutellum pale with black flat scales.

Abdomen covered with dusky scales, first segment white scaled, remaining segments, except the apical, with prominent white apical bands; venter apparently pale scaled.

Legs brown, femora pale beneath, last three tarsi of hind legs pale scaled.

Wings black scaled, base of wings white scaled, also apex of costa and the subcostal vein above the cross-veins, anterior basal cross-vein longer than and about twice its length from the anterior cross-vein, first fork-cell slightly narrower and shorter than the second fork-cell, base of latter nearer the base of the wing.

Length, 2.5 mm.

Habitat.—Northern Territory, near Darwin (G. F. Hill).

Abundantly distinct from other Australian species, and a well-defined member of the genus.

Type in Coll. Hill.

Family—TABANIDAE.

Sub-Family—PANGONINAE.

Phibalomyia, nom. nov.

Elaphromyia, Taylor, *nec* Bigot.

Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S. Wales, 1916, XLI., p. 749 (1917), op. cit., XLII., p. 517 (1917).

I am indebted to Prof. Dr. Bezzi for informing me that the name *Elaphromyia* has already been used by Bigot in 1859 (Dipt. Trypanidae), thus invalidating its use in the Tabanidae. I therefore propose the above alteration.

Pseudotabanus queenslandi, Ricardo.

Corizoneura kurandae, Taylor.

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8), XVI., p. 273 (1915); Taylor, Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S. Wales, 1916, XLI., p. 748 (1917).

I am indebted to Mr. Kershaw, Curator, National Museum, Melbourne, for the courtesy of examining the Tabanidae contained in the Museum Collections, where there is a specimen of this species named by Miss Ricardo, thus establishing the identity of the two names.

Silvius distinctus, sp. nov.

Length, 10-13; length of wing, 9-11; width of head, 2.5-4 mm.

♀ *Head*.—Face and cheeks black, tomentum dirty grey, pubescence grey; beard grey; palpi black, slender; antennae black, base of third joint with a shallow angle, pubescence black on first two joints; front narrow, parallel, pubescence grey, black round the ocellar triangle, frontal callus as broad as the front; eyes black, bare.

Thorax chocolate-brown, pubescence black, prominent on sides; scutellum black with black pubescence; pleurae black with grey pubescence.

Abdomen, black, segmentations creamy, very broad on first segment, absent on penultimate and apical segments, segmentations narrowed in the median line, giving the abdomen the appearance of having a median black stripe; first two segments of venter with pale pubescence, penultimate and apical black, remainder with creamy segmentations.

Legs black, pubescence black.

Wings.—Basal half grey, rest clouded with black; veins black; stigma black; no appendix.

Habitat.—Northern Territory, Bathurst Island (G. F. Hill),

A very distinct and easily recognised species belonging to the *nigrapennis-fergusoni* group.

Type in Coll. Hill, paratype in Coll. Taylor.

Sub-Family TABANINAE.

Genus *Tabanus*.

Group VII. Abdomen, with one or more stripes, usually continuous.

Tabanus geraldii, sp. nov.

Length, 17; length of wing, 14; width of head, 5.75.

♀ *Head*.—Face and lower half of cheeks covered with grey tomentum, upper half of cheeks and subcallus, with dull golden tomentum; beard grey; front parallel with creamy tomentum and pubescence; vertex dusky; frontal callus small, pear-shaped, lineal extension reaching the middle of the front; first joint of antennae reddish-brown, pubescence grey, long, second joint black, very short, third joint black, base with a small, prominent tooth; palpi creamy-yellow, stout, ending in a blunt point, pubescence short, black mixed with pale at the base.

Thorax black, tomentum dirty grey, grey above wing roots, pubescence black and golden, grey above wing roots, black on sides; scutelum black, pubescence black, grey on posterior border; pleurae grey with grey pubescence.

Abdomen black, with dense black pubescence, with a median grey stripe terminating on the penultimate segment, lateral margin with dense, grey pubescence, sides of segments three to five yellowish; venter slate coloured with grey pubescence.

Legs black, basal third of fore tibiae reddish, mid and hind tibiae, except the apices, pale reddish-brown, pubescence grey on femora and tibiae, black on tarsi and apex of tibiae.

Wings clouded with yellowish on the veins except on the marginal cells; veins black, stigma reddish; no appendix.

Habitat.—Northern Territory, Bathurst Island (G. F. Hill).

A beautiful and very distinct species, quite unlike any other known Australian *Tabanus*.

Type unique in Coll. Hill, to whom it is dedicated.

Tabanus strangmanni, Ricardo.

Tabanus mastersi, Taylor,

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8), XIV., p. 393 (1914); Taylor, Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S. Wales, 1916, XLI., p. 754 (1917).

This appears to be a variable species, as both names refer to the same species.